Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Under the Polar Star AMERICAN THEATRE S-The Great Northwest. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Marty Malone BROADWAY THEATRE-S:10-The Caliph. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-In the Heart of the

EDEN MUSEE-S-Waxworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE S:20 Rosemary. GARRICK THEATRE-8:30 -Thoroughbred. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Every Evening-Vaude-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Cotton Spinner, HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-S-Vaudeville, HOYT'S THEATRE \$130-The List. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-An Enemy to the King. MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evengeline and Pain's PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville.

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Business Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

POREIGN-Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, opened their doors, but did no business.

DOMESTIC.-The National Sound-Money Democratic Convention assembled in Ind'anapolis; addresses were delivered by ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New-York, temporary chairman, and Senator Caffery, of Louisiana. permanent chairman. --- Practically complete publican plurality about 29,000, ____ Connecticut Republicans held their State Convention in Bryan centinued his speechmaking tour in Ohio. ==== The bicycle tournament at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., was

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Li Hung Chang gave an interview to newspaper men at the Waldorf Hotel, called on Mayor Strong and then went to Brooklyn, visiting the Navy Yard and attending a reception at the Union League __ Joseph Chamber ain, the British Colonial Secretary, arrived on the Teutonic with his wife and went to the home of Mrs. Chamberlain's parents in Darvers, Mass, ---A large auction sale of drygoods was held successfully. - Business men and other friends of sound money were greatly pleased by the Vermont election. - Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Miss Prim, Kentucky Belle, Roundsman, Typhoon II. Darien, Sherlock, Ferrier. New-York was defeated at baseball by Cincinnati by a score of 4 to 0; Brooklyn lost the game with Cleveland, 5 to 3, ___ Stocks strong and

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Cool and fair, probably followed by showers in the Temperature yesterday Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 68%.

Buyers of The Tribune welt confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of fadure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

A Supervisor of Kindergarten Instruction is soon to be appointed by the Board of Education | Pe, at Hankow, tried to take a hand in the in this city. The office is one of importance, if kindergartens are to hold the place they are entitled to in the public-school system, and nothing can be plainer than that the person chosen to fill it should have had the most thorough training in kindergarten principles and extended experience in kindergarten work. It is impossible to believe that the members of the Board will appoint to this place a candidate who knows | changed. The single brass standard had caused nothing, practically, about kindergartens. In no other department of educational work is expert | be reduced to the old ratio with silver. This up? It is preposterous. knowledge more vitally essential.

has come to this country on a brief pleasure to weigh only five caudarius. Then 1,500 of trip, denies that he has any appointment with them would be equal to one tael in silver, as money in the country has been more than is purely a matter of tradition, and trade would Secretary Olney or any intention of discussing of old. Unfortunately for this fagenfous re-doubled, and that in actual circulation vastly the Venezuelan question with the head of the former, the Emperor did not fancy being increased. In 1869, "when silver was money," State Department. It may be hoped, neverthe- known in history, and, which was still more there were less than \$14 a head in circulation, quietness. The street musician may have some less, that Mr. Olney will seek an interview with important, going home to his ancestors, as a and less than \$15 a head in existence. Now the Colonial Secretary, with the desire of clear- clipper of coins, and so vetoed the whole there are \$24 or more in circulation, and \$35 or ing up some of the points in dispute by a per- scheme. So the battle of the standards, be- more in existence. What folly it is to say "half sonal exchange of views. Our people will re-gard with much satisfaction Mr. Chamberlain's tael is worth less and less in standard cash, Bryanized arithmetic 24 be reckoned only half

be amicably determined so far as Great Britain and the United States are concerned. He expresses the warmest interest in the work of the 1,500 to 1. Venezuelan Commission, and affirms that England is prepared to set the utmost value on the results of its inquiries.

Li Hung Chang's wisdom in waiting a few days after his arrival in New-York before giving his "impressions of America" to the press is to be commended. It was inevitable that before his departure he should submit to the process of being interviewed, which took place yesterday. A master in the art of asking questions himself, he showed yesterday that he could answer them as well, while neatly parrying those that touched too closely on the purpose of his journey around the world. His admiration for many things he has seen here is unbounded, but he refused to make any comparison between the United States and England, though he spoke with feeling of the laws which prevent the free entrance of Chinese into this country.

The National Convention of Sound Money Democrats is an unmistakable success in point of numbers and the character of the delegates. All the States of the Union are represented, with the exception of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Nevada, and delegates were also sent by three of the Territories The proceedings of the first day were of a thoroughly businesslike character. showing that the men engaged in this movement are in earnest and have a clear idea of what they want. It is probable that the Convention will be able to finish its work to-day, though some difficulty is looked for in the framing of a financial plank that will be acceptable to all the members. As to candidates, there is no definite crystallization of sentiment, although the lead gained by General Bragg was still maintained last night, in spite of all efforts to check it.

THE VICTORY.

Vermont gives great encouragement, but therefore may possibly do harm. It is a profound satisfaction to find the people of an Eastern State rising, with a degree of unanimity never equalled even during the War, to resist the assault of Repudiators and Anarchists upon the National honor and safety. It is now known that the plurality is the largest the State has ever given. The splendid appeal of ex-Minister Phelps was evidently accepted by many Demoerats in Vermont as the right guide for their own action, and in voting directly for the Republican ticket they did what they could to teach the Anarchists that their destructive doctrines had no chance whatever in a quiet farming State, far removed from the influence of monetary centres. It has been observed, ever since the Republican party came into power, that a plurality in Vermont below or close to 20,000 was a sign of danger, and indicated weakness or dissatisfaction of the Republican force, and it has always been followed by a National defeat or a close and doubtful result. But whenever the plurality in Vermont has risen much above 20,000, it has been found a sure indication of Republican victory. This year a plurality closely approaching 40,000 seems to mean a revolution; not merely great Republican unity and determination, but a powerful revolt of patriotic Democrats against the platform and andidates of that party.

The danger is that this encouragement may go too far, and may lessen in some quarters the effort for a complete overthrow of Bryanism, It is easy for men who love their ease or care for their money to presume that patriotism does not require effort, when the course of events appears to promise overwhelming victory without further effort. But the State of Vermont has never been inclined to the soft-money heresy in any form. When the Greenback craze swept over Maine, Vermont was almost wholly free from it. The desire to rob somebody by changing the measure of values is not adapted to Vermont soil. Moreover, the State has no large cities, largely inhabited by men susceptible to the influence of Socialists and agitators. Its are that the alleged fillbuster steamer Laurada farmers are not of the kind who grow wheat or was wrecked at Port Antonio, Jamaica === | cotton for export, but are directly and largely All the banks in Constantinople and Galata affected by the tariff. Their most important markets are the manufacturing towns and cities. which thrive only when general prosperity is secured by adequate duties. Obviously Vermont does not afford a complete

test of the effect of false notions, which have largely influenced the voters in many Western returns from the Vermont election make the Re- and Southern States. It would, therefore, be a great mistake for Republicans to infer that Vermont gave certain indication of the failure of Bryanism in its appeal to farmers of the West or to workingmen of the cities. Any relaxation of effort, any neglect in the campaign of education, would be most unwise, for Vermont needs educating less than most States, and has fewer weeds of Socialism, Repudiation and Anarchy to uproot than almost any other. It is a great victory, and will strengthen Republicans everywhere, but they need the wisdom to go straight ahead with their work, as carefully and thoroughly and energetically as if Vermont had not spoken

A CHINESE LESSON.

cause of an attempt to make the market price of metal adjust itself to the coinage price, instead of the reverse. China is commonly regarded as having a silver standard. Strictly speaking, it has a copper or brass standard, the monetary unit being the ts'ien, or cash, a brass coin a trifle smaller than our silver quarter-dollar, with a square hole in the centre. From time immemorial 1,500 of these coins had been equal in value to one tael, or Chinese ounce, of silver. But some years ago it was discovered that, owing to the fall in the value or newsdealer to have The Tribune, on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months. foreign postage prepaid. The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news for its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. became exchangeable for only 1,400, then 1,300, then 1,200, and at present for only 1,150 cash. At this, Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Hoo game. He recognized the fact that cash could no longer be coined at the old weight and ratio, except at enormous loss. It cost a tael and a third to produce a tael's worth of standard coins. But instead of admitting that the time referred to by this correspondent, "when vices in place of the old, loose, iron manhole changed, he acted on the theory that the standand by which it was measured, the cash-had, half a million men now living, and "tramping," ing and parts rattling. One of the greatest afhe proposed to do by the simple method of making smaller coins. The old cash weighed that there are a million men out of business "be-between the irons. Mr. Chamberlain, who, as everybody knows, eight candarins apiece. He would make them cause half the money 's gone." Half the money

by departing from the time-honored ratio of

This Viceroy Chang is, in his own way, something of a financial genius, worthy of commendation to the attention of the Juvenile Declaimer of the Platte. A couple of years ago he set up a mint and began coining silver dollars, which were, as he meant, to compete with Mexican and British dollars, and to be worth 1,100 cash each, or a little less. But silver was then coming down in value, on the run, and by the time he got his dollars ready for circulation. the Mexican and British dollars, which contained just as much silver as his, were worth only 850 cash each No matter. What is the use of being a Viceroy and a currency reformer If you can't make your coin go? All you have to do is to enact that 850 cashes' worth of silver shall pass current for 1,000 cash, and it will do so. At least, so Chang thought; and he made a proclamation to that effect, adding that any one refusing to accept his 850-cash dollars for 1,000 eash would be punished. By dint of a vast lot of punishing, he finally got his dollars into circulation. Then, "to encourage the others," he announced that, if no one else wanted them, be would accept them at 1,000 cash each, in payment of taxes. Nover were taxes paid so promptly before, as by the holders of these dollars! The whole issue came back into Chang's money-box so quickly as almost to make his pig-tail stand on end. And now that he has his precious dollars back again, he doesn't know what to do with them; for no one else will take them for more than 850 cash, except under compulsion, and even a Chinese Viceroy finds it awkward to have to send out a company of soldiers every time he pays a dollar. So Chang has come to the conclusion that there are several easier things in the world than to keep two standards at par when one is fixed and the other variable.

THE VALUE OF GOLD.

The value of silver has not gone down, say the Popocrats. It is the increase in the value of the gold dollar that is causing all our financial woes. The gold dollar is worth a great deal more than a hundred cents, and that is why the prices of farm produce have declined. If silver were fully remonetized, its value would rise, and the value of gold would fall, until the two were exactly at par at the ratio of 16 to 1. Thus argue the Juvenile Declaimer and his followers.

But let us see about it. If gold has risen in value, why has it risen? Such matters are regulated by the law of supply and demand. When the demand for any commodity exceeds the supply, the price, which is the market value, rises. When the supply exceeds the demand, the price falls. How is it with gold? The supply is The annual production of the metal, ample. both in this country and in the world at large. is steadily increasing. New mines are being opened, new processes invented. Coolgardie and he Rand are enormously swelling the output. In 1886 the world's production of gold was, in round numbers, \$109,230,000. In 1889 it was \$127,050,000. In 1892 It was \$146,297,600. In 1894 it was \$179,965,600. There is no cause for perease of market value in such figures.

Well, they say, but so much of the gold is used in the arts that little is left for use as money. and the demonetization of silver has therefore caused contraction of the currency, and that has forced up the value of the gold dollar.

Let us see about that, too. In 1800, before the ssuing of greenbacks was begun, the amount of money in circulation was \$13.85 for every person. In 1865, with the enormous flood of paper that had been issued, the per capita amoun; was \$20.57. In 1878, when the Treasury was preparing to resume specie payments, it was \$15.32. In 1883 it rose to \$22.91. In 1886 it was down to \$21 82. In 1890 it was \$22 82, in 1892 it was \$24.44, and in 1894 it was \$24.30. In other words, there has been in late years a much larger volume of currency in circulation. on a gold less's than there ever was before on a gold and silver or on a paper basis. If the people could get along on \$13.85 apiece, in gold and silver, in 1860, surely they should be able to do so now on \$24 in gold, or currency redeemable in gold. And if a gold dollar was worth only one hundred cents when there were less than fourteen dollars of all kinds for each person in the country, why should it be worth more than one hundred cents when there are twenty-four gold dollars, or dollars as good as a charter and legal powers and responsibilities ply increase the price? If so, it certainly is not contraction, but rather inflation, of the currency that has sent the value of the dollar up and the prices of produce down.

The simple fact is, all this chatter about the rise in the value of the gold dollar is about as be. It is at par with the claim of a farmer who. from the same acre the next year, should say that the bushel measure had increased in size.

MISDIRECTED COMPLAINTS

Some of the a guments of the silver men are contemptible in their weakness. Some are detestable in their dishonesty and malice. But some are little short of pathetic in the mistaken They are wrestling with a currency question earnestness with which they are made by honin China, too, and are in a peck of trouble beest men who by actual distresses have been driven to believe them true. They may be based on false premises, and be built up with unsound reasoning. Nevertheless, they are entitled to patient consideration and serious reply.

Here, for example, is a letter from a man in most agenizing appeal to him to vote for Bryan and free colnage of silver. The writer has suffered business reverses, and is persuaded-sincerely, though mistakenly-that the demonetizater, while millions of men are out of employhe "millions" of unemployed men are who are able and willing to mire coal, and still more in-

Is coal to be the one exception to the rule? Again, he says "500,000 farmers, who conchanics are tramps because thrown out of bust-

unqualified statement that the whole matter will and the silver men rage against the "brass- of 14, and 35 half of 15. Moreover, if, as the

bugs" who are "oppressing the debtor class" | silver men contend, the gold dollar had appreciated in value until it is now worth twice as much as it used to be, the refutation of this correspondent's charge would be all the more complete. For all money now is gold or as good as gold, and we therefore should have 24 twohundred-cent dollars-as the silver men call them -ia place of 14 one-hundred-cent dollars. Instead, therefore, of half the money being lost, there should be, according to the free-coinage theory, nearly three and a half times as much money in circulation, and nearly five times as much in existence, as there was in the "good old days when silver was money."

Mexico," continues the correspondent, "was never so prosperous as now"-that country being on a silver basis-and he tells that mills there are all running, on full time. But it is a matter of record, well known and indisputable, that wages in Mexico are lower than they are here, and that prices of food and clothing are about twice as high. Would this correspondent be pleased to see mechanics' wages in the United States reduced, and the cost of their food, clothing and other necessaries doubled? Is that his idea of prosperity? Would American workingmen generally regard it as such?

So with the other complaints and would-be arguments in this letter, and in many similar utterances, written and spoken. They are perfeetly sincere; they are altogether mistaken. The evils complained of are real, though enormously exaggerated; the cause assigned to them is erroneous, and the remedy proposed would prove worse than ineffective. The "demonetization of silver" did not cause distress, for the country has had since 1873 many years of its greatest prosperity, and the free coinage of it at the 16 to 1 ratio would not relieve distress. As Mr. McKinley has aptly reminded them, it is from the mills and factories that the farmers get their profits, not from the mints, and it is therefore better for them, and better for the whole Nation, "to open the mills of the United "States to the labor of America than to open "the mints of the United States to the silver of "the world." Legislation that will give capital confidence and labor opportunity-that is the remedy for hard times.

A LOYAL REPUBLICAN.

The address which ex-Senator Warner Miller has issued to the Republicans of Herkimer County is entirely in keeping with the dignified and patriotic conduct exhibited by him throughout he whole contest which resulted in his unwarrantable exclusion from the Saratoga Convention, to which he had been elected a delegate.

Mr. Miller was an outspoken advocate of Mc-Kinley's nomination and a defender of his good name against assaults of his opponents. The consequent attempt to deprive him of a voice in party management was met by him with a selfrespecting effort to give the Republicans of Herkimer County the representation which they themselves decreed. When his and their rights were denied, he told the facts plainly, without a tinge of bitterness, and declared that the personal treatment accorded to him would not in any wise affect his loyalty to the Republican party. Immediately after the Convention be made an address to an immense audience, urging support of the State ticket. Then he began preparations for campaign work in Maine, and for later work in this and other States. Now he comes out with a ringing letter to his friends, who naturally felt hurt that a leader of the Republican party for so many years should be excluded so cavalierly from the counsels of the organization, reminding them of the importance of the campaign, and calling upon them to support Black and Woodruff with all heartiness and to roll up for them the largest majority ever given for a Republican ticket.

This is genuine patriotism. Mr. Miller does not in any sense surrender his convictions, nor change his policy as an advocate of good gov ernment and honest politics. But he puts aside all personal feeling. He is broad-minded enough to perceive and acknowledge the good character of the Saratoga candidates. He recognizes the imperative necessity of carrying this State for sound money, and he is doing all in his power. as he said he would do, in behalf of Republicanism. Mr. Miller is a good Republican and a good citizen.

UNNECESSARY NOISES. A Society for the Prevention of Noise, with

gold, for each person? Does increasing the sup- analogous to those of the Society for the Prevention of Crnelty to Children, is advocated by Dr. J. H. Girdner in "The North American Review." He gives good scientific reasons for believing that the continued concussion of unpleasant sounds on the auditory apparatus is injurious to the nervous system and a contributing element illogical and self-contradictory as anything could to the list of nervous prostrations so common among city dwellers. A countryman who comes measuring up 200 bushels of potatoes from an to New-York finds himself wearled and almost acre of ground one year, and only 100 bushels stupefied by the multitude of sounds, though he makes no physical exertion. The city man "gets used to it." but it must be at the expense of his vital force, and how much of an unconscious strain it is upon him is evident from the annovance the noises cause him when he is otherwise weary and has no surplus vitality to bear the sistency of punishing a man who wantonly slashes another with a whip, doing him no injury, only making a momentary unpleasant impact on the nerves of touch, while looking on a person as a lunatic who should complain of having his auditory nerves assaulted by horn-blowthe West to his son in the East, making an al- ers, is an instance of the proverbial long-suffering of the American under abuse.

The noises of the city are enumerated by Dr. Girdner in six classes. There are the noises of horses and vehicles, of street musicians, beggars tion of silver is the cause of all his woes. "Coal and pedlers, of bells, whistles and clocks, of men," he complains, "are raising prices this win- cats, birds and similar animals, of people inside houses learning music and engaged in other ment, who could mine coal and make it very sound-producing occupations, and the noises 'cheap." It would be interesting to know where caused by explosives. Some of these noises are necessary; others, if not necessary, are at least hardly within the scope of authority. The doeteresting to know how free coinage of silver tor may object to hearing his neighbor take ould compel mine-owners to set them at work | music lessons, but it is a tather fantastic remedy and to reduce prices. One of the favorite argu- which he suggests in proposing that teachers ments for free silver is that it will raise prices. should have their classes in the country. But passing over these sounds, there is a vast array of other noises which are not in the least necestracted debts when silver was money, are now sary, which result from careless indifference to tramps . . . and 1,000,000 clerks and me the comfort of others, and from needless ways of conducting certain kinds of traffic after fash 'ness because half the moncy is gone." Now, as lone appropriate chough in a thinly settled a matter of fact, there is no such number of region, but entirely out of place in a crowded tramps in the country. The number of farmers, city. The sound of vehicles is a necessary noise, only the most urgent need could justify. or ex-farmers, to-day "who contracted debts but it is one which could be much diminished by when silver was money" is very small. For the the wider use of asphalt, the use of newer deprice of silver-a commercial commodity-had silver was money," was before the "erime of covers, and care on the part of drivers that their 1873." Are we to understand that there are carts should not be joited about with doors bangwho were farmers and who ran in debt twenty- flictions to the ear is the clanging of iron beams an increase in the value of brass, and it must three years ago, and have never been able to pay as they are dragged through the streets, and this could easily be prevented if the cartmen Nor is the other statement less extravagant would stuff a few pieces of burlap or old blankets The tradesmen's street cries are entirely un-

is not gone. On the contrary, the amount of necessary, and should be abolished. Their use be quite as brisk if those who utter them went from house to house and asked for orders in friends, but they should be compelled to fill their souls with harmony in some other way. The church bell and the striking clock make a strong appeal to sentiment, but, after all, they are a nulsance, and in an age of cheap watches are of little use. Dr. Girdner thinks the cat might be

kept in the house and never allowed to make night hideous, but he certainly underestimates that creature's abilities as a prowler. As for house noises, it will require some radical construction of the law of nuisances to reach the most objectionable of them. Fourth-of-July explosions are undoubtedly the cause of great pain to invalids. They might be stopped to a certain extent by authority, but it would be an unpopular authority that would stop them until American youths have discovered a more rational method of showing their patriotisal.

Undoubtedly many of these noises could be abolished if an organized movement was made against them. The Health Board has powers which perhaps might be more liberally exercised, particularly in behalf of the sick, who are the worst sufferers from doises made by their neighbors. There is no reason why enginewhistles should be of the excruciating tone that whistles commonly have in this country, but the cable-car gong is here to stay. With that it is a choice between death and deafness. Dr. Girdner declares that people well know all that he says about evil sounds and that the press often denounces them, but that no concerted effort to get rid of them has been made, and that concerted effort is the only thing that can bring improvement. By all means, then, let us have concerted effort.

Vermont has spoken in thunder tones. Maine

"The last lingering estrangements between the North and the South," said Mr. McKiniey on Tuesday, "are being effaced," A striking proof of the truth of that assertion is found Indianapolis, where the leading candidates or National nomination are a Union veteran and a Confederate veteran, the one for President, the other for Vice-President, both on the same ticket.

If Bryan had only made his recent speeches in Vermont, Tuesday's voting would have been unanimously Republican.

It is an article of Eastern faith that good Bostonians who do not go to Paris when they die are translated immediately into the Celestial spaces, entering them with a firm, Back Bay composure, like heirs coming to their inheritance. Nobody, East or West, has ever disputed this declaration of the creed, but, on theother hand, it has never been said that the entire city was to be translated there and set as on a Mount of Vision, with all its spires and towers and domes repeated in ethereal outline along the sky. But this has just come to pass, and the city is now crowing over its apotheosis. It occurred as the sequel of a late afternoon shower, and was attended by some of the symptoms of a mirage, though this is a commonplace interpretation of the spectacle. It is a fact that the city was lifted arrily into the sky and hung there for at least three minutes-long enough for the aerial synod ruling there to decide on its pretensions to such lofty tenancy. It faded with the roosting of the cock, going out at sunset, but whether this is to be construed as a sign that it was an intruder is a question which will probably excite considerable discussion.

We congratulate George Fred Williams on the outcome of his free-silver campaign in Vermont. Go West, young man, and may like results follow your missionary work among the

Terence V. Powderly has entered the campaign for McKinley and Hobart. He will deliver a series of addresses to the workingmen of the country, beginning at Cooper Union next week. His appearance as an advocate of sound money is another encouraging feature of the canvass. indicating, as it does, the widespread reaction that has set in among the wage-workers against the financial fallacies of the Popocratic ticket. Mr. Powderly was for fourteen years the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, whose aims were high and whose methods, while Mr. Powderly remained in actual control, were essentially conservative. He deprecated strikes, holding that most of them were unnecessary, and not in the striker's interest. Some of his ideas were visionary, many of them impracticable, but his honesty of purpose was unquestioned. No labor leader of this generation enjoyed the confidence | From Nebraska I went into the of his fellows more than he, and this continued even when his opponents succeeded in capturing the organization. He retired from the Knights a poor man, but instead of attempting to make capital out of his reputation he settled down to the study of law, passed the examinations, and for two years has been practising his profession in Scranton. He has made for himself an independent position. He is, consequently, able to speak to his former associates more disinterestedly and effectively than if he were still at the head of the order. He speaks from absolute conviction on the subject, and his words will have weight with those to whom they are addressed.

The enemy with whom we are fighting in this campaign is an enemy who has never gone into an open battle. The advocates of a gold standard have never dured to submit the gold standard to the arbitrament of a ballot.—(Bryan, at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday.

How about Vermont, sonny, where they were holding an election at the very moment when you were making those ill-considered remarks?

Friend Sinjun is in a state of mind because shocks with routine unconsciousness. Dr. Gird- the employes in the Custom House have been ner says that one sense has as much right to informed that they are under no obligation to legal protection as any other, and that the incon- make contributions for political purposes, and he declares that those who desire to make contributions will have their names reserved as confidential, "at least until the list of our contributors shall be deemed a roll of honor with "the success of our campaign." Isn't friend Sinjun looking too far ahead? But when he "commented" to this effect, he hadn't heard the news from Vermont. His "comment" ought now to be withdrawn for correction.

> "We want cheap money!" is the burden of Bryan's speeches. "We want cheap money, so as to pay our debts more easily." McKinley's reply is worthy to be engraved in letters of gold: "We want honest dollars, and intend, like honest pcople, to pay our honest debts with them!"

Now if Li Hung Chang only had a chance to ask Bryan some questions! Ye gods and little

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service—(Chicago Platform, July 10.

Ten thousand employes of the War Department were classified in the Civil Service to-day—(Washington dispatch September 1.

Which of those two items is the more gratifying to the friends of Civil Service Reform, and to

all who believe in honest and businesslike gov-Racing up steep hills on bicycles is a risky

business. It subjects the neart to a strain that

PERSONAL.

The Trades League, of Philadelphia, has invited Marshall Stevens, manager of the Manchester (England) ship canal, now in this city, to visit Philadelphia and address a meeting at the Trades League and explain the operation of the ship canal and the advantages that have been enjoyed by England's manufacturing inland city fit having a waterway to the sea. Felix Potin, who died recently, was for many

years the most famous grocer of Paris. He gave a new word to the French language, a special kind of spicy gosaip being called "potin." He was well known for his charities. "The Philadelphia Telegraph" thus speaks of the

late Charles E. Warburton, its proprietor; "He had a direct interest in all the large personality of of all here but who felt he had in him a true

the interests of the country and the party itself required it he did not hesitate to oppose its can-didates for office, whether high or low."

An amusing anecdote is told of Robert Wallace the Radical member of Parliament for Edinburgh The editor of a local paper asked him some time ago to furnish an article on a "light theological topic." He responded with forty columns on "The Relations Between the Presbyterian Churches and Modern Thought." The editor began using it in pieces, chopped at random from either end. At last accounts he was still at it.

Comparing Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips nd John B. Gough together, Major Pond says that the two former were more eloquent and had a greater power to hold their audiences, but that ough was a more popular favorite for a greater umber of years than any other lecturer. He ctured altogether 3,600 times to about 3,000,000

Paderewski's son, when a little boy, asked his father, who was playing in Paris at the time, whether he might go to the Cirque, where Pade rewski was to perform. The distinguished planist consented. When the lad came home his father asked him how he nad enjoyed himself. "Oh, not at all." wer the youngster's reply. "It was the see you go through hoose, but you only played at the plane, just as you do at home."

The Rev. Dr. John Matthews, paster of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of St. Louis, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination on the 30th of the present month.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

MR. HORR FINDS THE FIGHT GOING IN THE LEPUBLICANS FAVOR.

NEBRASKA, IOWA AND MINNESOTA IN EARNEST FOR SOUND MONEY-INTENSE INTEREST IN THE CAMPAIGN-BUSINESS DEMOCRATS

FOR M'KINLEY To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: I have been now a month campaigning through the West, and during that time have been so steadily worked as to render it impossible for me to write my usual communications to The Tribune. I avail myself of my first moments of leisure in orde, to advise the readers of The Tribune as to the condition of the present campaign as I find it in the West.

I left New-York fully impressed with the idea that the free-silver craze had taken absolute possession of the people, especially on the west side of the Mississippi River. My work began in the State of Nebraska. I was very much surprised at the condition of affairs in that State. I had been led to suppose that Republicanism had been partially annihitated in Nebraska and that the enthusiasm for Bryan was sweeping everything before it. My first speech was made in the city of Lincoln. Mr. Bryan's own home. True, the meeting was held on the day that the delegates met in convention from the ereire State, representing the Republican leagues of that State, 1,495 being present, some of them coming 300 and 400 miles to the convention.

Through a careful interview with a large num. ber of the delegates I learned to my own satisfaction that the Republican party is in excellent condition in the State of Nebraska. I spoke six times in the eastern portion of the State, covering by far the most populous portion of that commonwealth, going as far west as Kearney, I suppose at least four-fitths of the inhabitants of the State are east of a line drawn on the western side of that city. The present excitement over the campaign in that State is something marvellous. I held six meetings in the eastern part of Nebraska, and, in numbers and enthusiasm, they would have done credit to meetings held one week before the day of election in the campaigns in which I have heretofore been engaged. I was compelled to speak in the open air, because in no place, except Omaha, was there a hall big enough to hold even onefourth of the people who assembled.

One feature of campaigning in the West this year is the intense anxiety of the people to hear and learn about the issues. At all of my meetings the farmers came flocking in from the country, many times from a distance of thirty miles, I did not visit a single place in Nebraska where the Republicans were not well organized and at work with wonderful determination. If they can keep up the activity with which they have started out until the day of election, McKinley will carry the State of Nebraska by more than 8,000 majority.

Minnesota. That State is not as well organized as Nebraska, but her people are just as earnest and full of confidence in the result. The margin in favor of McKinley in Minnesota is much larger than it is in Nebraska. I found some defection among the Republicans of that State. I should have said I also found the same thing in Nebraska. But in both States the number of sound-money Democrats who will in no event vote for Bryan, and many of whom will vote directly for McKinley much more than overcomes the Republican defection.

I do not believe the people of the East fully comprehend how thoroughly the old-fashioned Jacksonian Democrats are disgusted with the results of the Chicago Convention. I have not yet struck a single township, village or city in the West where Democrats of that kind are not to be found in considerable numbers. I am now at work in the State of Iowa, and I find that class of Democrats much more numerous here than in the other two States. Indeed, I assert there is hardly a State in the East where the business Democrats are more unanimous against the election of Mr. Bryan than are the Democrats in the State of Iowa. Their conven-tion, which has just been held, embraced many of the leading and most influential Democrats of

The German vote in lowa is large. For the last few years that vote has been largely Democratic. From the best information I can get three-fourths of the Germans in lowa will vote. This will have a great effect. for sound money. This will have a great effect on the final result. The work in Iowa should by no means be neglected. The free-silver men are straining every nerve to carry two or three Congress districts, but when you come to the Presidential campaign. I must say that Iowa is as safe for McKinley as the State of Vermont, and just how Vermont is going to vote will be known by the time this article appears in print.

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The crops throughout the States which I have visited are simply immense. The cornfields bid fair to harvest the largest number of bushels ber acre ever gathered. Of course, such a condition is directly opposed to the success of the calamity howlers who compose the entire leadership of the Bryan men.

Mr. McKinley's letter of accordance is received.

ership of the Bryan men.

Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance is received in the West with great satisfaction. I am convinced that no man could have been named by the Republican party who would have polled a larger vote in these Western States than will our present candidate. His utterances upon the money question are so clear cut, so able and so unequivocal that no one finds fault with them. He needs no one to youch for his being in favor

unequivocal that no one finds fault with them. He needs no one to vouch for his being in favor of a tarift bill which will raise revenue enough to pay the expenses of the Government. Of course, it is yet early in the campaign, still, a large number of meetings are being held all over the three States which I have visited, and the work is being done as theroughly as it is usually done in the middle of October. The people of the West are eager to know just what is going on in the East.

There is a general impression here in the

The people of the West are eager to know justice what is going on in the East.

There is a general impression here in the West that Pryan's trip East has been, upon the whole, a failure, and many people are laughing in their sleeves to think he should be neglecting the Western country, where he did seem to have some snow, and that he should be spending so much time in the East, where he certainly has none.

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should be spending so much time in the East, where he certainly has none.

I will close this letter by saying to the people who favor sound money in the East: You want to look well to your laurels. I am fully satisfied that many of the Eastern States will be much troubled to give McKinley one-quarier as large a majority as he will get here in the State of Iowa. The contest in the West is by far more exciting and more bitter than it was in the East when I left. But thus far I find nothing in the West which should not set every Republican in the United States at work with confidence in the final result. I go from Iowa to Kansas. The word I got from that State is not good. I only hose that I may find the condition of affairs as different from what I am told as I have found it in the three States which I have visited.

The people of the West are just as intelligent, just as patriotic and just as full of business sense as are the average people of the East. The believers in honest, sound money are just as zealous in this prairie country as they are in New-York State or Massachusetts, and the yotes in November will show whether my predictions are true or not. R. G. HORR.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 31, 1808.